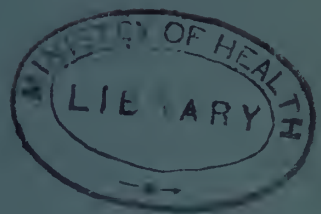


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FEATHERSTONE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE



MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

1952

FEATHERSTONE
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL
OFFICER OF HEALTH
1952

BY
J. F. FRASER
M.B., B.S., D.P.H., D.Obst., R.C.O.G.

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FEATHERSTONE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL - 1952

Chairman: Cr. W. Griffiths

Vice Chairman: Cr. J. Parker.

Cr. A. Booth

Cr. A. Bingley

Cr. H. Darbyshire

Cr. A. Evans

Cr. M.L. Fox

Cr. J. Harper

Cr. T. Morgan

Cr. E. Rowley. C.C.

Cr. B. Major

Cr. H. Woodcock.

Clerk to the Council:

H. Tattersall, A.L.A.A., F.R.Econ.C.

Medical Officer of Health.

John F. Fraser, M.B., B.S., D.P.H., D.Obst., R.C.O.G.

Senior Sanitary Inspector:

John Hilsley, C.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.



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Medical Officer's Section,
Health Department,
9, Horsefair,
Pontefract.

To The Chairman and Members of the Council.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present for your information and consideration a Report on the Health and Health Services of Featherstone during the year 1952.

The Annual Report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector dealing with the Sanitary Circumstances of the Urban District, Housing and the Inspection and Supervision of Food Supplies, is complementary to this Report.

For your information certain details of the personal health services administered by the County Council are included.

Although the Medical Officer of Health's report is essentially concerned with local conditions, it is perhaps timely to bring to the notice of the Council, some of the present trends in our National Health. We are steadily becoming an older population, and it is, therefore, not surprising that the mortality rates in diseases of the older age groups show a tendency to increase. Thus more people are dying from cancer of the lung, diseases of the blood vessels of the brain, and from other troubles of the circulation such as coronary disease and high blood pressure.

On the other hand, deaths from tuberculosis have shown a striking reduction of almost 40 per cent. in four years.

Diphtheria, once a dreadful scourge is now numbered among the rarer causes of death.

The decline in the birth rate continues, but the infant mortality rate, and the neo-natal and stillbirth rates are practically stationary.

Investigations indicate that people are consulting their doctors more frequently and that absence from work due to illness is tending to increase. It is apparent that agricultural workers see their doctor only rarely, and their incapacity rate is low. Workers in mining and quarrying, on the other hand have a comparatively heavy sickness rate and consult their doctors frequently.

Small-pox is now comparatively rare and a feeling of false confidence regarding this disease exists in the public mind. Vaccination of infants is not carried out to the extent it should be, and I would emphasise that the risks of complications following vaccination are four times greater in people of 15 years or more than in infants. Diphtheria immunisation still goes on and its excellent results are maintained. It is, however, more important than ever that all children should be immunised against diphtheria in infancy, as the rarer the disease becomes the less likely is it that the child will acquire natural immunity.

Food Poisoning remains disturbingly frequent. Many outbreaks are mild, however, and from the health point of view the position is less serious than the figures would suggest. Even so, although permanent injury to health is not common and the patient may not even be absent from work, the annual total of food poisoning cases is quite impressive and represents a good deal of unpleasantness which we would be better without. The duck egg has been firmly incriminated as a spreader of bacterial food poisoning and it is clear that duck eggs should not be used for the making of omelettes and custard sauces.

They can be used without risk in cake-making and if they are to be eaten boiled, they should be boiled for at least 10 minutes.

The venereal diseases appear to be in retreat, especially so far as new infections are concerned. It is likely that the more efficient treatment now available is the main factor concerned here.

Whooping cough vaccination is making progress, and with the new vaccine now available a good deal of immunisation has been carried out during the year at County Council clinics and elsewhere.

Poliomyelitis is unhappily still with us, and much work is being done to find a way of dealing with this disease.

The rheumatic group of diseases has aroused a good deal of interest recently as a result of some new drugs making their appearance. Their effect appears to be most marked on rheumatoid arthritis. At the same time, quite apart from the new drugs it appears that rheumatic fever itself is undergoing changes both in its attack rate and in the number of deaths it causes. It may well be that these factors, together with the new drugs may combine to reduce greatly the number of damaged hearts which so often follow this disease. A recent survey on chronic rheumatism in coal-miners has shown that although miners do not in general suffer more frequently from the rheumatic diseases, they are prone to develop them at an earlier age.

The good work of the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics goes on, and we are now devoting more time to the psychological preparation of the mother for childbirth. There is no doubt that in this particular sphere the Local Authority Ante-Natal Clinic has an important job to do.

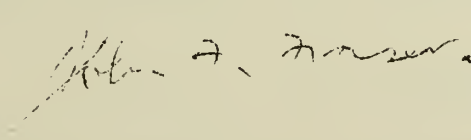
Over the past 100 years a silent army of sanitary workers has worked a miracle in environmental hygiene.

Every member of the community has benefited from this without having had to exert himself in the least, apart from paying his rates. It is increasingly felt that we have now reached the point where further progress devolves more and more upon the individual helping himself. Sanitary engineering is approaching its peak and further progress will depend upon improved personal hygiene.

One other matter has received prominence during the year. Whereas fatal road accidents are still all too common and usually obtain a good deal of publicity, it is not generally realised that domestic accidents are an even commoner cause of children under the age of 15 years being killed. In children who die between the ages 1 - 15 years, the fatal home accident is one of the commonest causes of their death. There is obviously great scope for preventive action and education in the home both by health workers and others to instruct the people on making their homes safe. Even more important is the right attitude of the people themselves in this important matter.

I am,

Your Obedient Servant,


Medical Officer of Health.

P A R T O N E

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area of District: 4,425 acres

Population, mid-year, Registrar-General's estimate: 14,060

Number of inhabited houses at end of 1952: 3,977

Rateable Value at end of : 1952 - £55,782. 1951 - £54,631.

Product of penny rate: 1952 - £209/0/3d. 1951 - £207/14/3d.

VITAL STATISTICS.

The figures in brackets are the corresponding ones for 1951

<u>Live Births.</u>	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Legitimate	114 (147)	131 (111)	245 (258)
Illegitimate	5 (5)	9 (2)	14 (7)
Total	119 (152)	140 (113)	259 (265)

Birth rate per 1,000 estimated population: 18.4 (19.14)

<u>Still Births.</u>	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Legitimate	1 (7)	2 (5)	3 (12)
Illegitimate	- (1)	3 (-)	3 (1)
Total	1 (8)	5 (5)	6 (13)

Rate per 1,000 live and still births: 22.6 (46.76)

Rate per 1,000 estimated population: .43 (.94)

<u>Deaths.</u>	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
All Age Groups	73 (52)	57 (47)	130 (99)

<u>Deaths - Infants under one year.</u>	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Legitimate	2 (2)	2 (-)	4 (2)
Illegitimate	- (-)	1 (-)	1 (-)

<u>Deaths - Infants under four weeks.</u>	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Legitimate	2 (2)	2 (-)	4 (2)
Illegitimate	- (-)	1 (-)	1 (-)

Maternal Deaths. NIL (NIL)

Death Rates.

General rate per 1,000 population	9.2 (7.15)
All infants per 1,000 live births	19.3 (7.58)
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	16.33 (7.75)
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	71.43 (Nil)
Maternal deaths per 1,000 live and still births	Nil (Nil)

The principal causes of death are set out in the following Table.

TABLE I.

Cause of Death.	Male	Female.	Total.
Tuberculosis Respiratory	2	2	4
Other Forms of Tuberculosis	1	-	1
Malignant neoplasm stomach	4	-	4
Malignant neoplasm breast	-	3	3
Malignant neoplasm lung, bronchus	3	1	4
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	8	5	13
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	2	2	4
Vascular lesions of nervous system	6	10	16
Coronary disease, angina	12	4	16
Hypertension with heart disease	-	1	1
Other heart disease	12	14	26
Other circulatory disease	-	1	1
Pneumonia	1	-	1
Bronchitis	5	4	9
Other diseases of respiratory system	1	-	1
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	2	-	2
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	1	-	1
Nephritis and Nephrosis	1	-	1
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	6	8	14
Motor vehicle accidents	2	-	2
All other accidents	1	-	1
Suicide	2	-	2
Diabetes	1	-	1
Influenza	1	1	2
Congenital malformations	1	1	2
	73	57	130

The number of deaths registered during the year was 130, 31 more than last year. This yields a death rate of 9.2 per 1,000 of the estimated population as against a figure of 7.15 for the previous year. The rate for England and Wales is 11.3

The principal causes of death as compared with 1951, 1950, 1949 and 1948 are as follows:-

	<u>1952.</u>	<u>1951.</u>	<u>1950.</u>	<u>1949.</u>	<u>1948.</u>
Heart Disease	27	41	46	41	39
Cancer	24	12	16	25	25
Intra-cranial vascular lesions	16	10	19	18	16
Bronchitis	9	7	7	14	11
Tuberculosis (all forms)	5	6	3	8	7

INFANT MORTALITY.

The infant mortality rate for 1952 is 19.3 compared with 27.6 which is the figure for England and Wales.

The following Table gives causes of infant deaths during 1952, classified into age groups and months of incidence.

TABLE II

Cause of Death.	Age Groups								All ages under 1 yr		
	Under 1 wk.	1-2 wks	2-3 wks	3-4 wks	1-3 mth	3-6 mth	6-9 mth	9-12 mths	M	F	Tot
Prematurity	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3
Atelectasis	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Congenital causes, birth injuries, etc.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	5

The following Table gives a general survey of infant deaths throughout the year.

TABLE III.

Cause of Death.	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Prematurity	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Atelectasis	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Congenital causes, birth injuries, etc.	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-

Total - 5.

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR PREVIOUS
SEVEN YEARS AS COMPARED WITH 1952.

<u>Year.</u>	<u>Birth Rate.</u>	<u>Death Rate.</u>	<u>Infant Mortality Rate.</u>
1945	21.8	11.3	40
1946	21.4	10.1	65
1947	25.3	11.1	37
1948	22.4	10.8	37
1949	20.5	11.6	36
1950	19.0	9.7	46
1951	19.1	7.1	7
1952	18.4	9.2	19.3

TABLE IV.

COMPARISON OF FEATHERSTONE VITAL STATISTICS WITH OTHER WEST RIDING URBAN DISTRICTS, THE WEST RIDING ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY, AND ENGLAND AND WALES.

	Featherstone Urban District	Aggregate West Riding Urban Districts	West Riding Admin. County	England & Wales (provisional figures).
BIRTH RATE (per 1,000 estimated population)	18.4	15.4	15.7	15.3
DEATH RATE (per 1,000 estimated population) All Causes	9.2	12.3	12.0	11.3
Infective & Para. Dis. excl. Tub. but incl. Syph and other V.D.	Nil	0.07	0.07	*
Tuberculosis Respiratory	0.29	0.17	0.16	0.21
Tuberculosis Other	0.07	0.03	0.03	0.03
Tuberculosis All Forms	0.36	0.20	0.19	0.24
Cancer	1.85	2.02	1.92	1.99
Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System	1.14	1.88	1.74	*
Heart and Circulatory	3.13	4.66	4.35	*
Respiratory Diseases	0.92	1.21	1.15	*
Maternal Mortality (per 1,000 live and still births)	Nil	0.88	0.80	0.72
Infant Mortality	19.3	30.1	30.0	27.6
Still Births (per 1,000 live and still births)	22.6	25.1	24.6	22.6

* figures not available

P A R T T W O.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER
INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

The following Table shows the prevalence of infectious diseases throughout the year.

TABLE V.

Disease	Jan/ Mar	Apr/ Jun	Jul/ Sep	Oct/ Dec	Total	Deaths	No. of cases admitted to hospital.
Scarlet Fever	1	2	2	2	7	-	8
Whooping Cough	11	38	79	40	168	-	4
Measles	1	6	8	16	31	-	1
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia	1	1	2	4	8	2	-
Dysentery	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
Erysipelas	1	-	3	1	5	-	-
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	2	2	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	2	-	2	-	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	2	-	-	2	-	2
Meningococcal Infection	-	1	1	-	2	-	2
	15	50	97	66	228	2	18

Measles follows a two yearly cycle and this has been a "low measles" year. There were 31 cases against 531 in 1951.

The 7 cases of Scarlet Fever compare favourably with the 18 notified last year, and the 28 notified the previous year.

Immunisation.

234 children under the age of five years and 76 over the age of five years received a full course of primary immunisation against diphtheria. In addition 612 children received a reinforcing injection,

A special immunisation session was held at Albert Street Clinic, Featherstone, on the first Thursday of each month; and the annual comb-out of the schools was carried out by Dr. Duncan as in former years.

TUBERCULOSIS.

The following Table summarises particulars contained in the Register of Tuberculous persons.

TABLE VI.

No. of Cases in Register:	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
At commencement of 1952	51	28	14	23	116
Notified for the first time during 1952	15	8	1	3	27
Removed during 1952	6	7	3	4	20
At the end of 1952	60	29	12	22	123

The reasons for removal of cases from the Register are given in the following Table.

TABLE VII.

Entries relating to:-	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Persons who have died	2	3	-	-	5
Who have recovered	2	2	2	3	9
Revision of diagnosis	1	-	-	-	1
Persons who have ceased to reside in the district.	2	3	-	-	5
	7	8	2	3	20

In the following Table new cases and mortality are classified.

TABLE VIII.

Age Groups	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Resp.		Non-Resp.		Resp.		Non-Resp.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 5 years	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
5 and under 15	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
15 and under 25	3	4	-	1	-	-	-	-
25 and under 35	3	1	-	-	-	2	-	-
35 and under 45	3	-	-	1	1	1	-	-
45 and under 55	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55 and under 65	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
65 and over	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	15	7	1	4	2	3	-	-

P A R T T H R E E.

M A T E R N I T Y A N D C H I L D W E L F A R E.

Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics were held throughout the year as follows.

Child Welfare Clinic.

Albert Street Clinic, Featherstone. Wednesday at 1.30 p.m.

Average attendance 64 babies.

Toddlers Clinio.

Albert Street Clinic, Featherstone. Second and fourth
Thursday in the month at 1.30 p.m. Average attendance
9 toddlers.

Child Welfare Clinic.

The Methodist Chapel, Streethouse.

Monday at 1.30 p.m. Average attendance 28 babies.

Child Welfare Clinio.

Wesleyan Chapel, Loscoe Grove.

Thursday at 1.30 p.m. Average attendance 10 babies.

Ultra violet ray treatment was given where necessary at the Child Welfare Clinic, Pontefract.

Ante-Natal Clinics.

These were held weekly on a Tuesday afternoon at the Albert Street Clinic, Featherstone, an average of 32 expectant mothers attending each session. An average of 2 mothers attended for post-natal examination.

The following proprietary preparations were available at cost price (free in necessitous cases) to all women attending the Clinics.

Ostermilk (Nos. 1 and 2)	Scotts Twin Pack
Trufood	Virol
Cow and Gate	Farex
Lactagol	Minadex.
Glucose	Horlicks
Colact	Scotts M.O.F.

The following were distributed free of charge:-

Lactation Tablets
I.C.D. Tablets
Ferrous Sulphate Tablets
Viteolin Tablets
Adexolin.

The following analysis of births occurring during 1952, adjusted by transferred notifications, indicates how the various maternity services and institutions were used.

No. of births occurring in the district during the year.

	<u>L.</u>	<u>S.B.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
1. Domiciliary Cases	124	-	124
2. Inward Transfers	144	3	147
3. Outward Transfers	2	-	2
	<u>266</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>269</u>

Inward Transfers.

County General Hospital, Wakefield	13
Walton Hall Maternity Home, Wakefield	89
Manygates Maternity Hospital, Wakefield	40
Leeds Maternity Hospital	3
Castleford Maternity Home	1
Mount Cross Home, Leeds	1
	<u>147</u>

For domiciliary confinements the full establishment of staff has operated during the year, comprising three midwives, assisted where necessary by a relief midwife operating from Pontefract. All have cars.

Gas and air analgesia was freely used and appreciated by the patients, as was the analgesic drug pethidine which has proved a most useful weapon in the fight for painless childbirth.

Care of the Premature Infant.

Twenty-one premature infants were notified during the year. In each case a special investigation was made and help given as required. In hospital cases there was close liaison between hospitals and authorities.

P A R T F O U R

SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICES.

Routine school medical inspections were carried out in the Featherstone schools during the year.

A clinic session for consultation with the School Medical Officer was held on the first and third Monday in the month at which parents could attend. These clinics are of special value in dealing with the debilitated child. The average attendance for this session was 22.

Cases requiring consultation with a specialist, that is to say orthopaedic cases, ear, nose and throat cases, and eye cases were referred to the appropriate clinics at Pontefract and dealt with there.

Minor Ailment Clinics, in the charge of the school nurse, were held daily for one hour. An average of 6 children per day attended these sessions.

Mrs. N. Hepworth, Speech Therapist, held regular Speech Clinics at Featherstone.

P A R T F I V E

HOME NURSING.

The demand for the services of the home nurses has been maintained during the year. In the divisional area 20,521 visits have been made to patients.

P A R T S I X.

CARE AND AFTER CARE.

Much good work has been done under this heading during the year. A Health Visitor from the Featherstone area has attended at the Ackton Hospital and a Health Visitor from Pontefract has visited the Pontefract General Infirmary daily. They have been able on the one hand to furnish background histories of patients where such information was of importance, and on the other hand to give early information of the discharge of patients from hospital whom the personal health services might assist.

Home Helps.

The demand for the Home Help Service has steadily increased and even with the increased establishment of Home Helps now permitted, it is proving difficult to cope with the demand.

P A R T S E V E N

MENTAL HEALTH.

Mental health is a responsibility of a Sub-Committee of the County Council. Work under the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts, 1890 and 1930, has been undertaken by a Duly Authorised Officer living in Pontefract. He is Mr. R.S.H. Battye, of 27 Grove Lea Crescent, Pontefract, telephone number Pontefract 813.

We have one Mental Deficiency Social Worker, Miss E.T. Simons, for work under the Mental Deficiency Acts.

P A R T E I G H T.

AMBULANCE SERVICES.

The Ambulance Service in Featherstone is now operated by the County Council, and its administration is the responsibility of the County Ambulance Officer.

URBAN SANITARY DISTRICT OF

FEATHERSTONE

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

SANITARY INSPECTOR

for the

YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1952.

To the Chairman and Members of the Council:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to present to you my Annual Report for the year 1952, the Twenty-Sixth I have had the honour of placing before you.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES

WATER SUPPLY: The water supply, which is purchased in bulk from Wakefield Corporation Waterworks has been satisfactory in quality throughout the year, with a constant supply. The year has been notable by the completion and putting into service of the new water tower at North Featherstone. This tower, a reinforced concrete structure, has a capacity of 100,000 gallons and is supplied by electrically driven pumps from the old storage tank on the adjoining site. It is 95 feet above ground level and has added 43 feet head to the pressure.

Since the opening of the tower the pressure to all parts of the district has been satisfactory.

All the houses in the area are connected to the public mains.

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION AND DRAINAGE

During the year 38 privy closets, 2 waste water closets and 2 pail closets were converted to water closets, and 7 additional water closets provided for old property. 123 water closets were provided for new property.

At the end of the year there were:-

4132	Water Closets
29	Waste Water Closets
22	Pail Closets
87	Privy Closets

There are 87 houses in the district not connected to the public sewers and which are drained to cesspools. The majority of these are at Ackton Pasture's. The Cesspools are regularly emptied by means of a mechanical cesspool emptier.

There are two sewage works which have given fairly satisfactory service during the year. Each of these sewage works has had to treat additional sewage from post war housing estates and the time has now arrived when both these works require considerable repairs and extensions, and your serious consideration should be given to this matter.

SCAVENGING: Scavenging is done by direct labour and has been satisfactorily carried out during the year.

The estimated weight of refuse collected was 9,748 tons. Of this quantity 9,671 tons were disposed of by tipping and 78 tons were recovered as salvage.

Salvage of materials of further use for which an economic market could be found was carried out during the year, and the following materials were salvaged and sold:-

Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	lbs.		£.	s.	d.
36.	14.	1.	16.	Waste Paper	416.	18.	11.
20.	19.	3.	0.	Kitchen Waste	64.	18.	2.
14.	14.	0.	0.	Light Scrap	22.	3.	6.
5.	8.	0.	0.	Heavy Scrap	26.	16.	8.
	8.	3.	18.	Rags	3.	5.	4.
	1.	0.	10.	Aluminium	3.	5.	4.
			17.	Brass and Copper	2.	0.	2.
<hr/>					<hr/>		
78.	6.	1.	5.		£539.	8.	1.
<hr/>					<hr/>		

NUISANCES: 312 nuisances were discovered, the majority of which were remedied as a result of informal action.

It was necessary to serve 46 Statutory Notices and in 3 of these cases the work was carried out in default and the costs charged to the owners.

REGULATED TRADES: Only one "offensive trade" is established in the district, that of tripe boiler. This was operated during the year without complaint.

FACTORIES: The term factory includes premises large and small where articles are made, altered or repaired for purpose of gain. There are 36 such premises on the register, and 56 inspections were made. It was not found necessary to take any legal action.

RODENT CONTROL: During the year 159 premises were baited (pre-bait and poison) against rats. These were mostly small infestations, but included several allotments. 271 dead rats and 5 dead mice were picked up, which indicates that a large number of rats were killed.

The Council's own premises, sewage works and refuse tip were treated at 3 monthly intervals. Sewer treatment was carried out in June.

HOUSING: During the year 61 houses and 14 bungalows were built by the local authority and 1 house and 1 bungalow by private enterprise, a total of 77 new houses.

The number of post war houses built is as follows:-

Year	No. of houses erected		
	By Local Authority	By Private Enterprise	Total
1946	42	-	42
1947	84	4	88
1948	114	-	114
1949	154	-	154
1950	12	2	14
1951	66	6	72
1952	75	2	77
Totals	547	14	561

Despite the number of houses built the demand shows no sign of abating.

3 houses were demolished during the year in pursuance of demolition orders.

There are 20 houses on which demolition orders have been issued still occupied and as it is obvious that the living conditions of the people occupying these houses will rapidly become worse serious consideration will have to be given to the erection of houses to re-house these people.

108 houses were found to require statutory action to secure repairs, and demolition orders were issued against 19.

It was found necessary in 3 cases to carry out the work by default and to charge the cost to the owners.

It is becoming more and more difficult to get repairs done owing to the reluctance of owners to pay 1952 costs on 1920 rents.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD: There is no slaughter house in your area so the slaughter of animals for food is confined to pig's slaughtered for private pig keepers.

During the year the following articles of food were condemned as unfit for human consumption:-

Tinned and untinned Meat	388 lbs
Beans	27 tins
Tomatoes	101 tins
Strawberries	1 tin
Cheese	2 pkts
Sardines	39 tins
$\frac{1}{4}$ Apples	7 tins
Pineapple	7 jars
Pears	2 tins
Fish Paste	9 jars
Dried Milk	1 cwt
Peaches	2 tins
Cherries	18 tins
Plums	19 tins
Apricot Conserve	1 tin
Tomato Juice	1 tin
Peas	3 tins
Damsons	1 tin
Lobster	4 tins
Marmalade	1 tin
Greengages	4 tins
Milk	9 tins
Oranges	3 tins
Figs	12 tins
Salmon	2 tins

Grapefruit	1 tin
Prunes	2 tins

MILK AND DAIRIES REGULATIONS 1949: The following licences have been issued during the year:-

Dealers	Tuberculin Tested	20
Supplementary	Tuberculin Tested	5
Dealers	Pasteurised	20
Supplementary	Pasteurised	6
Dealers	Sterilised	23
Supplementary	Sterilised	2

The greater proportion of milk sold in the district is bottled.

CONCLUSION: During the year my trainee assistant was called up for National Service with a result the department is understaffed and it has been impossible to carry out all the inspections etc. with the regularity they should have.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

J. Hilsley.

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

